

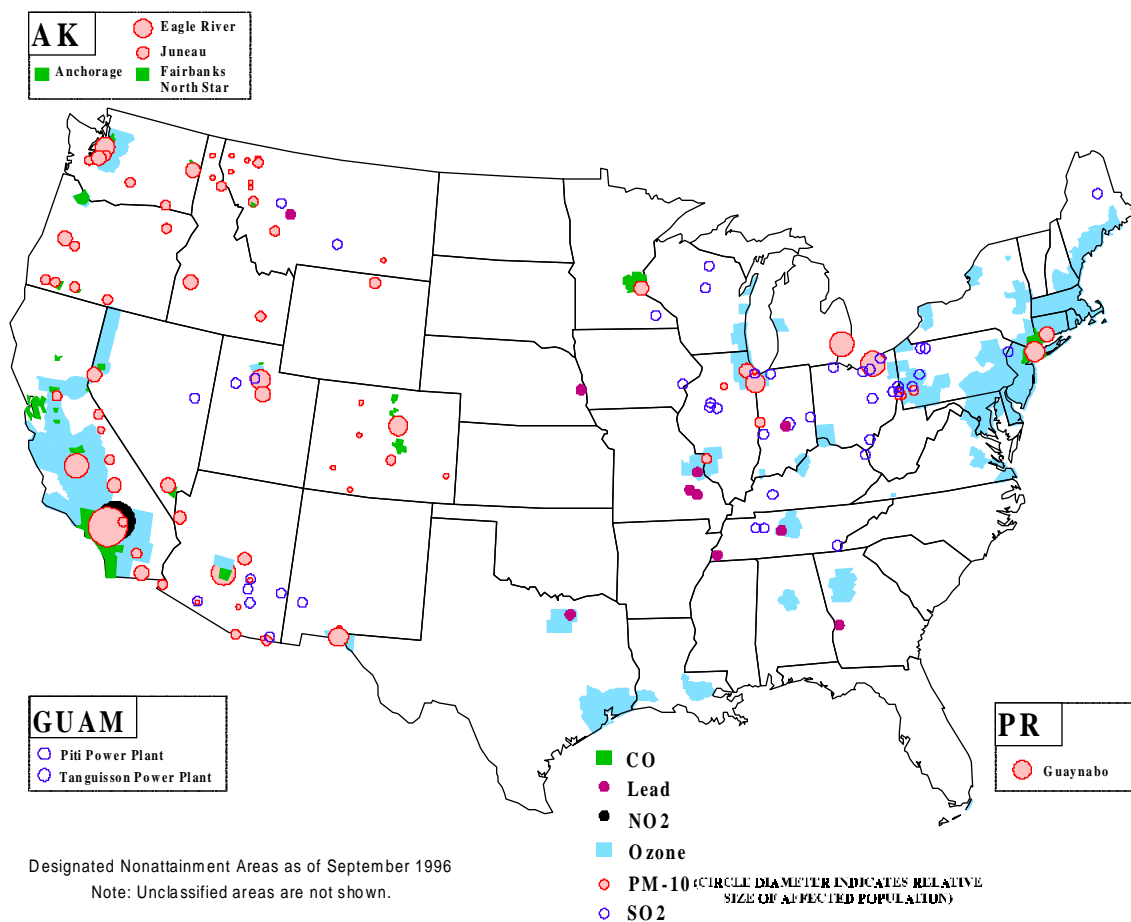
## CHAPTER 5

# Nonattainment Areas

This chapter provides general information on geographical regions known as nonattainment areas. When an area does not meet the air quality standard for one of the criteria pollutants, it may be subject to the formal rule-making process which designates it nonattainment. The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 further classify ozone ( $O_3$ ), carbon monoxide (CO), and some particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment areas based on

the magnitude of the area's problem. Nonattainment classifications may be used to specify what air pollution reduction measures an area must adopt, and when the area must reach attainment. The technical details underlying these classifications are discussed in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 81 (40 CFR 81).

Figure 5-1 shows the location of the nonattainment areas for each criteria pollutant. Figure 5-2 identifies the ozone nonattainment



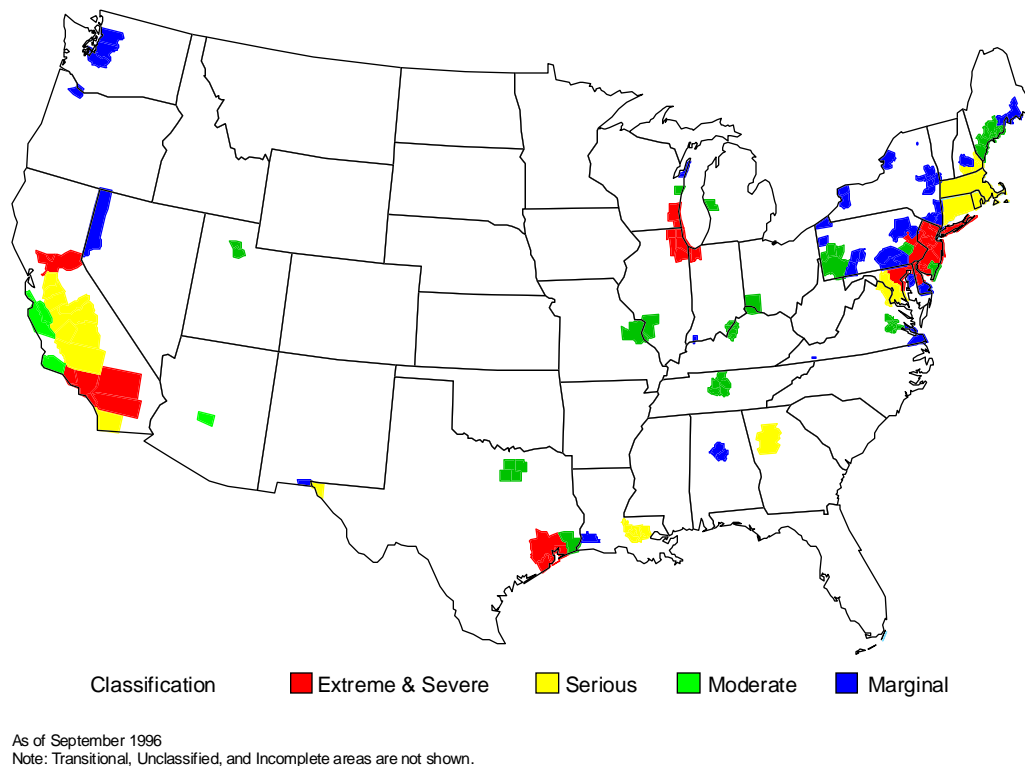
**Figure 5-1.** Location of nonattainment areas for criteria pollutants.

areas by degree of severity. A condensed summary of nonattainment areas can be found in Table A-15 in Appendix A. As of September 1996, there were a total of 174 nonattainment areas on the condensed nonattainment list, compared to 274 areas in 1990. The areas on the condensed list are generally Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) shown alphabetically by state. A more detailed listing is contained in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 81 (40 CFR 81). In Table A-15, the population numbers are based on 1990 Census figures. For nonattainment areas defined as partial counties, only population totals for the applicable portion were used if available; otherwise, the entire county population totals are shown. When a larger nonattainment area encompasses a smaller one, double-counting the population in the "All" column is avoided by

only counting the population of the larger area. When two nonattainment areas only partially overlap, as in Figure A-2, the areas are counted as two distinct nonattainment areas and are listed on separate lines. There are approximately 127 million people living in areas currently designated as nonattainment.

Table 5-1 shows the total number of nonattainment areas for each pollutant and provides comparable statistics for each year since the CAAA designations were implemented. Note that transitional and incomplete areas are excluded from these counts. Since September 1995 the total number of nonattainment areas dropped by 16. The following nine redesignations to attainment for ozone have occurred:

- Lexington-Fayette, KY
- Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL



**Figure 5-2.**  $O_3$  nonattainment areas by degree of severity.

- Columbus, OH
- Canton, OH
- Cleveland–Akron–Lorain, OH
- Grand Rapids, MI
- Kewaunee Co, WI
- Sheboygan Co, WI
- Walworth Co, WI
- Youngston, OH<sup>1</sup>

Since September 1995 these six<sup>2</sup> CO areas have been redesignated to attainment:

- Baltimore, MD
- Washington, DC
- Boston, MA
- Hartford, CT
- Philadelphia, PA

- Albuquerque, NM

Since September 1995, the number of lead and PM-10 nonattainment areas declined by one. Fayette, TN came into attainment for lead, and Persque Isle, ME came into attainment for PM-10. Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) counts remained the same.

**Table 5-1.** Number of Nonattainment Areas for NAAQS Pollutants

Pollutant	CAAA 1990 Designations	Number as of:				
		Aug. 1992	Sep. 1993	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1995	Sep. 1996
CO	42	38	41	38	36	31
Pb	12	12	13	13	11	10
NO <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1
O <sub>3</sub>	98	97	94	91	77	68
PM-10	70	70	70	83	82	81
SO <sub>2</sub>	51	50	46	47	43	43

# Notes

1. This area was redesignated to attainment, but the rest of its MSA remains in nonattainment for ozone. The population in the condensed list has been adjusted accordingly.
2. Note the difference between the CO total in 1995 and 1996 in Table 5-1 is five areas as opposed to six areas because the Portland Vancouver CO nonattainment area was split into two separate areas.